

## The Sun.

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## A Text for To-day.

Congress is not in session to-day. Let those Senators and Representatives who are honoring us and profiting themselves by giving attention to the pages of THE SUN of this morning turn their eyes for an instant to the calendar.

Five days, or, at the most, five and a half, remain of the present session. When the Fifty-eighth Congress has expired at noon on Saturday next it will have become constitutionally impossible to add one dollar to Mr. Roosevelt's compensation during the entire period of four years for which he has been elected President.

It must be done before next Saturday noon, or it cannot be done at all. Having consulted the calendar, let the torpid Senators and Representatives take their Bibles and hunt up the seventh verse of the tenth chapter of the Gospel according to St. Luke.

## Dr. Osler and His Notion.

An address on "The Pleasures of Age," delivered by the late Mrs. ELIZABETH CARY STANTON on the seventieth anniversary of her birth, which has just been reprinted as a pamphlet, has some pertinence to the discussion raised by Dr. OSLER of Baltimore, "Fifty" Mrs. STANTON described as "the heyday of a woman's life," and she quoted these rather prosaic lines from LONGFELLOW to prove that the best period of human activity reaches far beyond that age:

"O'er the hill of life, at fourscore and ten,  
I feel the grand old age, and I feel the  
Bore of the prize of verse from his compeer  
When each had numbered more than fourscore  
years."

And there, at fourscore and ten,  
I feel the grand old age, and I feel the  
Bore of the prize of verse from his compeer  
When each had numbered more than fourscore  
years."

If Dr. OSLER's limitation of the period of the chief productive value of a man to 40 years had referred to precise and clear sighted investigation, in the laboratory, for example, it might have been worth at least casual discussion; or if it had been merely jocular, it could only have been criticised as perhaps somewhat deficient in dignity, under the circumstances.

His explanation on Friday, however, that his whimsical notion has been made the subject of a serious essay on "La Crise de Quarante Ans," and that he has been "years in accumulating the facts" to support it, seems hardly consistent with the scientific reputation to which he has attained. His generalization is of a sort suggestive of callowness rather than maturity, of a youthful disposition to say a smart thing, to put forth a paradox to surprise people.

"I want what I said and I will prove it when I get my essay finished," declared Dr. OSLER; but is an attempt at such an impossible demonstration worthy of a man of his scientific eminence? Of course, he can marshal a great array of facts in support of his notion, but so also he is imposing an array of contradictory facts can be presented against it.

That is, Dr. OSLER seems to be trifling with his serious and well deserved reputation in associating it with a whimsical fancy suggestive of sensationalism rather than the restraint of the man of science who waits for the assurance of complete demonstration before publishing a theory as a veritable addition to scientific wealth. His remark in departing from Johns Hopkins University tends to lower him in critical consideration at a time when he has reached great and peculiar prominence as a leader in the profession of medicine in its highest scientific aspects.

## Canada's New Provinces.

On Feb. 21 Premier LAURIER formally introduced in the Canadian Parliament the Government bill for the addition of two new provinces to the Dominion, each of them about the size of Texas.

The four territories of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Athabasca are to be redivided and converted into the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The division will be effected by a north and south line on the 110th meridian. The northern boundary will be the 60th parallel of latitude and the southern boundary the United States border. The eastern boundary will probably remain as it now is. Only a few years ago this area was a wilderness, the home of the Indian and the pasture land of the buffalo. It is still sparsely settled, but it is estimated to have at the present time a population of 500,000, with more coming every year. The census of 1901 gave it a little more than 160,000. The line of division will give to each a fair half of the present population.

Manitoba, with an area of only 78,742 square miles, had hoped and still hopes that a part of this 550,000 square miles thus divided may be added to her political domain. Such an arrangement does not seem at all probable, although there is a possibility that Manitoba may be appeased by giving her a slice of Keewatin, which now forms a part of her northern and eastern boundary lines.

The proposal brings with it two questions of interest. One relates to school establishment and the other to the political proprietorship of a part of the area. Canada is plagued with a question of race and religion which it is impossible to ignore. By a law of 1841 the inhabitants of townships or parishes acquired the right to establish sectarian schools. A supplementary law of 1853 provided that the provincial school fund

should be apportioned irrespective of sectarian distinctions. A law of 1853 confirmed the principle of separate schools. Section 93 of the British North America act of 1867, under which Canada assumed her present form of government, reads thus:

"In and for each province the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to the following provision: Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the province at the union."

It is held by Premier LAURIER and his supporters that this provision covers provinces which may be established in future as well as those which were created at that time, and on the point of law he is probably right. Canada's Separate School question will require time for its full and final settlement. It has been a seriously disturbing issue in Manitoba, and an active discussion will doubtless arise in connection with the establishment of the new provinces.

The ownership of public lands in the new provinces will also excite some controversy. Sir WILFRED holds that the present public land areas now belong to the Dominion; that they never have belonged and do not now belong to the provinces; and that they should continue as property of the Federal Government. He comes to the United States for a precedent, and cites the similarity of conditions. He points out the fact that in the creation of States our Federal Government has retained the ownership and management of public lands.

Various other questions will arise, but there is little doubt that Regina will soon be the capital of the Province of Saskatchewan and Calgary the capital of the Province of Alberta. The request of Manitoba for an extension of her boundary to the shore of Hudson Bay will remain for future consideration.

## Are France and Russia Drifting Apart?

There are signs that the wrath and excretion provoked in Paris among Socialists and advanced Republicans by the massacre of workmen, which on Jan. 22 was perpetrated at St. Petersburg, has strained almost to the point of fracture the incongruous alliance which for some time has existed between the Russian autocracy and the French Republic.

We have learned by mail the details, merely outlined by cable, of the extraordinary scene, which while the horror caused by the St. Petersburg catastrophe was still fresh in the public mind, took place in the Chamber of Deputies when M. ROTHIER announced his official programme. At the point where, sensitive to the highly charged state of the atmosphere, the Premier, in a hasty and perfunctory way, declared his intention of continuing to cultivate assiduously Russia's friendship, his voice was drowned for fully ten minutes by the shouts of infuriated Deputies on the Extreme Left, who yelled "Down with the assassins!" "Down with the murderers!" "Down with the Czar!"

Grasping the necessity of dissociating instantly the Ministry from the violent denunciation of the Russian autocrat, the usually staid and self-controlled M. DELCASSÉ, Minister for Foreign Affairs, rushed to the tribune, and in passionate accents protested against the frenzied sacrifice of the vital interests of France. Only with the utmost difficulty was he able to abate the uproar, and all that his pleading could accomplish was to transform the furious outcry into sullen and vindictive murmurs. To those who witnessed the memorable scene it was patent that the tie of sentiment had been irreparably sundered, and that henceforth the nominal allies would be held together precariously by the thread of interest alone.

Such an explosion of detestation for the Russian sovereign and for the system which he personifies would have been impossible ten years, or five years—nay, even one year ago. Not but that hard-headed Frenchmen have been for some time sceptical as to whether the alliance with Russia was worth what it has cost. They have noted that, in their running account with the St. Petersburg Government, all the entries have been on the debit side. Well informed French economists agreed in computing that, within the period named, Russian bonds have been sold in France to the extent of 1,700,000,000 francs, and that other investments of French money in Russia amount to half a billion more. It is true that, so far as Government loans are concerned, the interest has thus far been forthcoming; but how long can this be reckoned on if the debtor has to live by borrowing, as he must do while the present war continues? As for the French investments in Russia, outside of the sums placed in Government bonds they show for the most part total losses. The producers and merchants of France have grievances of their own, for never have they been able to secure from their professed coadjutor such tariff concessions for their silks and wines as have been conceded to Germany.

From a diplomatic point of view France has yielded much and received next to nothing. At the time of the Fashoda incident she learned to her mortification that Russia would not back her in showing a bold front to England. She gravely compromised the future safety of her possessions in the Far East by allowing herself to be persuaded to take part with Russia and Germany in the ultimatum which forced Japan to retrocede the Liaotung peninsula. The outcome of that ultimatum was to give Germany Kiaochow and Russia Port Arthur, but all that France obtained was the thankless privilege of undertaking a second war against the "Black Flags" who dominate the section of China that lies north of the Tonquin frontier. There is no intelligent Frenchman who does not consider that his country was made a catspaw.

It is calculated that no fewer than two hundred Deputies took part in the violent outbreak against the Czar to which we have here referred. Their political importance should not be measured by their numerical weight. They constitute the dominant and dynamic factor—the nucleus, the backbone—of that fluctuating majority, averaging about three

hundred and forty members, which kept M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU and M. COMBES in office, and on which M. ROTHIER relies. It is true that, on the question whether the French Republic should repudiate an alliance with a sanguinary autocrat, the present Premier might secure from the existing Chamber of Deputies an ephemeral majority for the affirmative, made up of Royalists, avowed or "rallied," of Bonapartists, Nationalists and Moderate Republicans of the Centre. A majority thus composed, however, could be held together for no other purpose, and an immediate appeal to the voters would be unavoidable. There is little doubt that the men responsible for the wrathful demonstration against the Czar would return triumphant from that test.

The dread of losing the friendship of France should count heavily among the factors which are moving NICHOLAS II. to grant free institutions to his people.

## Rootless Diplomats.

There is an ancient quarrel between the Diplomatic Corps at Washington and the successive inauguration committees. The diplomats are asked to seats on the grand stand, whence they may behold the inauguration ceremonies. Those seats are uncovered, bare to the winds and rains of mad March. Lord PAUNCEFOTE is said to have "caught," literally, "his death of cold" in the violent inauguration rain of March 4, 1901.

Nearly as serious a danger as the chance of death is the danger to uniforms. There is no uniform insurance company. To be a uniform, whether it invests a majestic senior or a spruce young attaché, should not be exposed to the pitiless storm. One has to be resigned to lose his life "soon or late," as the brave HORATIUS puts it in his prosaic way; but one does not have to be resigned to the ruffling and soaking of his feathers, to be damp, shivering, bedraggled and self-consciously ridiculous. And the expense of a new uniform is no joke.

Why should an inauguration committee, following foolish precedents or insisting upon a democratic uniformity of discomforts, leave these glittering guests, these bright banner-bearers of sovereignty, these Presidents and Emperors and Kings by proxy and derivation, unsheltered and without a roof?

Guests should be treated better than the homefolks. It is not polite or intelligent to say to these gentlemen who may refuse to gamble on weather or defy their rheumatism, "Oh, well, if they don't want to come they can stay away." They are a welcome part of the decoration and properties of the inauguration; and the inauguration committee owes them to the public.

## No Flowers.

After solemn pondering, the Senate Committee on Rules begot and the Hon. HENRY CABOT LODGE had the clerk read this resolution:

"Until further orders the sergeant-at-arms is instructed not to permit flowers to be brought into the Senate chamber."

The Senate Committee on Rules consists of Mr. SPOONER, Mr. ALDRICH, Mr. ELKINS, Mr. LODGE, Mr. TELLER, Mr. COCKRELL and Mr. BACON. Mr. ALDRICH is abroad. In gracious remembrance of that absence, the Hon. JOHN TYLER MORGAN tossed some pretty little Rhode Island posies at him this same day.

These statesmen of the rules cannot be suspected of petty jealousy. If language so homely befits a theme so high, their noses are not put out of joint because the desk of this Senator or that is almost buried in roses after his reelection, at the opening of a session, or upon any occasion when he has endeared himself to his feminine constituents or is upon particularly good terms with his florist.

A nobler, an altruistic motive aims this order at the sergeant-at-arms.

The older Senators wish to encourage a struggling and tongue-tied novice. They feel that if the Hon. ALBERT JEREMIAH REVERIDGE will conquer his modesty and give wings to his thought, the Senate will have flowers to burn.

## Our Dependence on the Tropics.

A bulletin issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor shows our imports from the tropics during 1904 as \$465,671,943, or 40 per cent of our total merchandise imports from all countries, plus nearly \$50,000,000 from our insular possessions.

An analysis of items shows that \$201,238,871, or 56 per cent of the total, consisted of eatables and drinkables. One-quarter of the whole was sugar and molasses. We bought 18,925,322 gallons of molasses and 4,137,357,178 pounds of sugar, of a total value of \$114,161,403. Coffee imports stand second on the list, with 1,112,703,546 pounds, valued at \$57,942,955. We bought \$16,557,279 worth of tea, and \$9,730,220 worth of cocoa and chocolate. Fruit and nuts are represented by \$24,946,833. This includes \$3,195,959 worth of bananas, one-half of which came from Central America; \$3,481,819 worth of lemons, nearly all from Italy, and nearly \$6,000,000 worth of nuts. Spices were valued at \$4,000,000, and the remainder of this group appears in raw, sugar, tobacco, &c.

Race materials represent the next group in importance. The list shows raw silk, \$50,453,975, one-half of it from Japan and a quarter from Italy; fibres, \$33,057,264, represented by hemp from Manila, sisal from Mexico and jute from the East Indies; india rubber and gutta percha, \$43,997,339, of which 80 per cent came from Brazil; and such items as vegetable oils, gums, cabinet woods and cork, adding more than \$25,000,000 to the list. Other items of smaller valuation are opium, feathers, ivory, dyewoods, indigo, cinchona bark and sponges.

The increasing demand for these wares is shown by the following table of imports:

1870	\$179,800,000
1880	242,383,752
1890	297,716,578
1900	334,599,780
1904	465,671,943

In value the per capita consumption

of these articles has increased from \$3.60 in 1870 to \$5.80 in 1904. The per capita consumption in quantity would be more difficult to estimate. Prices on nearly all such articles have fallen greatly. In 1870 sugar was quoted at 10 to 11 cents a pound; coffee was 50 per cent above its present quotation, and other articles show a marked decline.

While comparatively few of these articles are absolutely indispensable in our domestic or our industrial economy, there would be a vigorous grumble if we had to get along without them.

## Naming the Boy.

We don't know whether to take the initiative or to propose a referendum as to this petition from a proud and happy man:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Two of them! Two of the finest specimens of boys that ever walked the earth. But we can't make up our minds what to call them. I wanted to call one MARGENAS BENTON, after our congressman, and the other THOMAS, Jr., after my self, but my wife says that 'MARGENAS' is not a Christian but a heathen name, and that 'THOMAS' is 'too common' for a child of hers, especially when it is a twin. Can you help us, and will you?"

"NORRIS, M.D., Feb. 21. THOMAS BILLSBARROW."

This is a delicate matter, into which we should have preferred not to be called; but duty is duty and advice is cheap. We hold these positions, whereof if the first be but a counsel of perfection the second is the basical truth.

1. Babies of right ought to be self-naming. They should be numbered, until they reach sufficient age or discretion to understand the obligation of a name and to pick one to their mind. Ignorant or unfeeling parents saddle their offspring with names unmusical or absurd. Children don't name their parents. Why should parents name their children?

2. Still, slavery to an unjustifiable custom almost forces Mr. and Mrs. BILLSBARROW to force names upon that doublerose of love. Fortwintwo names with but a single thought are desirable. Indismissible twinhood should appear.

Therefore our suggestion is: THEODORE ROOSEVELT BILLSBARROW and WILLIAM BRYAN BILLSBARROW.

We infer that Dr. OSLER did not vote for the Hon. HENRY GARRAWAY DAVIS.

The Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT exhibits commendable foresight in sending to the Senate for confirmation the nomination of the Hon. JOHN YVES QUARLES of Wisconsin as United States Judge for the Eastern District of that State before the Hon. ROBERT MARION LA FOLLETTE takes his seat as a Senator.

Even so recently as a week ago last Thursday new measures for the readjustment of certain Federal salaries were accumulating in the committee rooms of Congress. Here is the Douglas bill providing for the classification of the United States Consuls abroad, and for what seems to be a more liberal compensation for many, if not most of them.

But where is the Maynard bill increasing the compensation of the President of the United States?

Where is the Senate bill, introduced by Mr. STEWART of Nevada, for the same purpose?

The Senate has already passed, and the House Committee on Printing reported favorably upon, a resolution providing for the printing of the report of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, at a cost of \$14,670. The resolution asserts that the commission was "appointed by the President of the United States at the request of certain coal operators and miners." The wild enthusiasm of the coal operators for the appointment of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission might be forgotten when the Senate is diligent in reminding the public of it in frequent public resolutions carrying appropriations.

The House Committee on Elections, No. 2, has been considering the protests of the Independent Home Rule party of Hawaii against the form of ballot used at the last general election, which, it was declared, was so arranged as to allow the election officers to identify the vote of any person.

The matter was brought to the attention of Congress in a "numerously signed Palapa Hoopli." The sample ballot examined by the committee bore these directions for voting:

"No le koho ana i kela kahi mea e kaha i Pe'a a ma ke Kupa ma ka Kahi."  
"Koho no koo kahi."

The "Palapa Hoopli" is one Pacific-American form of the English "memorial." The first quotation from the voting directions was in Hawaiian, and the last in English.

The candidates whose respected names appeared on the sample ballot were CURTIS P. LAUREA, JOSEPH K. KALANANAOLE and CHARLES KAHILUAHUA NOTLEY.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRICK of South Bend, Ind., is the Republican Representative who drew upon himself the indignant rejoinder of W. BOTKRE COCKRAN on the subject of the defense of New York.

Mr. COCKRAN is opposed to the employment of modern measures of defense in war or of preparations for defense in times of peace. He appears to be especially opposed to any enlargement, increase or improvement in the navy of the United States. For general coast defense he favors rowboats:

"Twice in our history the hardy fishermen, the mechanics and laborers dwelling along our coast line took to the sea every kind of craft that poverty could find and heroism man, and beat back the tide of invasion from our shores."

Such a line of maritime defense would hardly serve to protect Coney Island, the Jersey coast, Staten Island or the Ridge from a hostile fleet in arm's reach. Continuing his speech against increased naval expenditure, Mr. COCKRAN said:

"Let me assure the gentleman from Indiana that we of New York fear no foe and apprehend no danger. Our ships would not be afraid to undertake the defense of their city and maintain against all the world, even if they had no better weapons than paving stones."

The plan of defending New York with paving stones in the days of asphalted streets is of doubtful military value. It may be noble, but it is impracticable.

## Defamed.

From the Evening Telegraph.  
The art of government is foreign government. 'Tis a good thing.

## LAKE CHAD DISAPPEARING.

Lake Chad has always been counted among the great lakes of Africa, but it is no longer a great lake. Within fifteen or twenty years it has shrunk to about one-half its former dimensions. The lake, when its waters were highest, was among the largest in the world, is now in process of disappearance.

Commandant L'ENFANT has brought home to France the most detailed and definite information about Lake Chad that has been received for a long time. He says that a few years ago the torrential rains failed to appear for three years in succession. The result was that the lake shrank so far within its usual bounds that a party of the Kuri natives with their cattle marched clear across it between its southeastern and northwestern coasts without wetting their feet. The lake for many miles around its borders has become perfectly dry.

The southern shores of the lake still occupy about the same position in which the maps have always shown them; but the southern extension has become nothing more than a swamp. About half the old area to the northeast has become dry land, and the waters have receded for miles.

The former western shore line. The present form of the lake something like the letter V, with the acute angle to the south and two long and comparatively narrow arms, with a depth of water that rarely exceeds twelve feet.

The Shari and many smaller rivers still pour their waters into the lake, but it has been proved that without abundant rainfall Lake Chad cannot hold its own against evaporation. For a long time, and the water receipts from the rivers have not been sufficient to balance the loss by evaporation.

So the famous old lake seems doomed to destruction, and the desert is helping evaporation to keep it dwindling. The northeast trades which blow over the Atlantic also blow over Lake Chad, and they are carrying great quantities of sand from the desert and building up long narrow sand islands in the eastern part of the lake, while in other places land is supplanting water surface by the drying up of the shallower parts of the lake. Commandant L'ENFANT thinks it may not be many years before the whole of Lake Chad will have become solid land or merely a vast marshy expanse that can nowhere be navigated.

## What the War Was For.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Mr. Roosevelt, in one of his speeches in this borough, on his last visit, asserted that Lincoln was not to abolish slavery. This statement gives the young people growing up a false idea as to the purposes of the great body of Union men of whom Lincoln was the head. The war of 1861-65 was a fight to save the Union. The anti-slavery men thought the institution of slavery in the States couldn't be abolished by Congress. The pro-slavery men wanted to extend and make the slavery law wanted to prevent the extension of slavery in Territories. The war for the Union followed the Union after the attempted extension of the slavery law. The war was essentially a war to save the Union.

The abolition of slavery might have been effected by applying the Roosevelt-Garfield interpretation of the interstate commerce clause of the Federal Constitution, had that view ever entered the heads of the great majority of the days before the war.

After the Union victory at Gettysburg, the Declaration of Emancipation was published, Lincoln, after his election, wrote a letter to Stephen A. Douglas, in which he said that it was not the purpose of the Republican party to interfere with slavery where it then existed, but to confine it to the States where it existed, in the hope that it would gradually become extinct.

The abolition of slavery was a mere incident of the war, while it was an important event the fight for the Union was the main thing in the view of Lincoln and those who loved the Union.

E. R. D.  
NEW YORK, Feb. 23.

## The Battle of Golden Hill.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Quoting again from Maxwell's "Reminiscences" concerning the many New York boys who were killed in 1870, some British soldiers saved down a liberty pole which the Liberty Boys had erected in celebration of the repeal of the Stamp Act. This action involved frequent and almost daily conflicts between the "Boys" and the soldiers; and in a conflict soon after the soldiers were wounded and the affair known to the public as the battle of Golden Hill, where was said the first blood of the Revolution that followed.

"It was two months earlier than the Boston Massacre," and more than five years before the Lexington affair.

Golden Hill was the high ground between CHURCH and GOLD STREETS, near JOHN. SUN READER.  
ABNEY PARK, N. Y., Feb. 24.

## The Mitter End.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Can't we have a Society for Promoting Courtesy and Decency in Public? No gentleman will carry a smelly handkerchief into a public vehicle. Others should not be permitted to do so.

I am a smoker, but it makes me indignant to have one individual offend the sensibilities of the many in this way. It is a case of the tyranny of the minority, yet if you protest, the offender invariably stands up for his rights against those of all others while the rest of the passengers stare like the Tar Baby and "ain't say nothing."

NEW YORK, Feb. 23. CHARLES F. WINOGRAT.

## Justice in Place of Religion.

Prof. G. W. Kitchin of the Columbia Law School to the American Bar Association.

The decay of religious faith and the prevailing loss of interest in spiritual affairs will, undoubtedly, count for the detriment of the minister of religion from his prominence. But there has been a corresponding decay in the legal sentiment of the American people. Indeed, the administration of justice has in a way taken the place of religion as our chief concern. Never was the law more regarded, nor have there been more interest in the courts and their proceedings, never a higher regard for the judicial office than prevails among us to-day.

## The Man Who Hung on After.

Methusee of China.  
"A man past his usefulness at forty," he mumbled. "What sort of a figure would I have out in history if I had quit at that age?"  
Henceforth he hung on after his 40th birthday party.

## To Doctor Osler.

EMPEROR WILLIAM.  
If you were here, Herr Doctor, I am certain that quite early your early I could show. Reason, of course, I much prefer. But—well, you've heard of that—is—Less majestic, you know.

THE RIGHT HON. A. J. BALFOUR.  
With a few shillings and a few cents I could convert my pal Joey to your theory. If not to the latter-year scheme you assert. The comparatively useless might suit me.

T. R.  
What, what, what! Oh, Doctor Doctor, come! Why I'm approaching fifty (I knew I'd strike him dumb).

THE CLAR.  
Top, you should retire from the sea. (That's too, Ozyana—also Kuraki). Why didn't Osler speak before your sailing? The thing has been unfair from the beginning.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR SOCIETY IN THE HOUSE.  
Al, Al, if I could I'd make you re-reflect. I'd could contact with your solar plexus.

## THE SNAKE OF G. WASHINGTON, B. FRANKLIN, ET AL.

What would have happened to us if the Doctor had been around a hundred and odd years ago?

## YUCKA SAK.

I and wonder where I'd be. MAURICE MORRIS.

## MR. GOLDWIN SMITH AND "G.W.L."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In reply to "G. W. L." let me say that I should be extremely sorry to misrepresent in any way the position of that admirable writer and my great friend Matthew Arnold. I gave my impression. Anything very precise is hardly to be expected. However, in "Culture and Anarchy" I think it clearly appears that Arnold upheld the State Church, presumably with its dogma and ritual, for the nation, and condemned Nonconformity, while he himself, as the well-known passage in the three Lord Shaftesbury shows, a very decided freethinker. Such I believe to be the general attitude of thousands of highly educated men in England who oppose disestablishment on social and political grounds, to which Arnold adds culture and taste. I have seen striking examples of freethinker to charge his estate with the building of a church for the people. He was as upright a man as ever lived. So was Matthew Arnold, though that for which he specially stood, perhaps, was not so much "intellectual honesty" as spiritual culture.

In regard to my own position let me say once more that I have not presumed to do anything in the way of "constructive criticism" or to tender a theory. I have only challenged the extreme conclusions of ultra-materialism with respect to free will, the authority of conscience, and the spiritual life, endeavoring at the same time to call attention to the pressing importance of the general question in a social as well as in a religious point of view.

## GOLDWIN SMITH.

P. S.—Looking back over my letters I see that in that of Oct. 20, 1903, the word "Eastern" has been allowed to stand where it should not, the list of names which I have been endeavoring to include so as to include some that were not Eastern.

## TROUBLES OF A STRANGER.

Sad Plight of a Visitor Who Wants to Know What to Wear.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I came here three months ago from the West to spend a few months and a few dollars. When I left home, being in some doubt as to what I should wear, I made inquiry, and was informed by the people of my small city that New Yorkers did the proper thing in that line, and I could find out very quickly what was correct in matter of dress by looking at a stickler for form and haven't money enough to be ultra-fashionable, but I know some good people and I do like to be passive.

What I wear in the daytime doesn't bother me much, for this is in London, and I find that my frock coat is good enough for anything in the afternoon, and I don't have to wear that at the less formal functions. But at night—Heavens to Betsy, what a trouble! I went one night to a full dress affair and all the men were white waistcoats. I had a black one. I hurried away next day and bought a white waistcoat. At the next affair I went on my white waistcoat. All the other men were black waistcoats. Not the same men, but men of the same social grade.

One Sunday night I was invited to dinner. I wore dinner clothes. All the other men had on frock coats, as is to be expected for a Sunday dinner. I was another Sunday dinner I wore my frock coat, as did an old New Yorker who was the only other man present, and our host wore a Tuxedo. At another Sunday night dinner, were all dressed in black. I was in black, and the host, a man of the social grade, was in black.

At the usual informal evening function of say twenty to forty people, men wear swallow-tails with black ties, white shirts, white studs or white, or Tuxedos with white or black waistcoats or white, and black waistcoats. At the theatres and at